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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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HUMAN TEETH FAILING.

A Marked Change for the Worse in the Past Century.

The Modern Degeneracy of the Teeth the Result of Neglect to Properly Conserve the Nervous Energies.

A comparative examination of the skulls of savage and civilized races shows that the increased brain development of the latter is always accompanied by a marked modification in the form and size of the jaws and teeth. This modification is usually spoken of as a degenerate condition. While it is quite true that decay of the teeth is much more prevalent among highly civilized than among savage peoples, it is open to question whether it be an inevitable concomitant condition. The Greeks had, apparently, nearly solved this problem at the height of their civilization, for it is not until the commencement of the period of their decadence that we find any marked decay of their teeth. The modern degeneracy of the teeth, therefore, is not to be regarded as directly due to modifications produced by changes in the contour of the face and skull consequent on increased brain development, as some scientific men have contended, but rather as the result of neglect to properly conserve the nervous energies necessary for maintaining that balance of physique upon which health or wholeness is primarily dependent. A weakened or diseased condition of any part of the human organism, excepting, of course, such as is produced by mechanical injuries, is always a local expression of a greater or less general decline of systemic vitality. That there has been a steady and rapid deterioration in the quality of human teeth among nearly all the great civilized nations of the earth during the past century, a deterioration especially marked during the past thirty or forty years, no one can deny.

Are we, then, to consider this degeneracy of the teeth as a local indication of a general decline of racial vitality? asks a writer in the New Review. I can see no possibility of avoiding an affirmative answer to such a question, but there are, at the same time, as we shall see, certain peculiar circumstances and conditions attending decay of the teeth which largely qualify such an affirmative answer. The problem, however, is very grave and demands the most serious consideration. We are always prone to overlook the importance of any disease which does not immediately threaten to extinguish life; but it would not, I believe, be difficult to show that the sum of physical evils which may be directly traced to decay and loss of the teeth is far greater than any likely to be inflicted by the advent of any contagious or infectious disease. On first thought this may seem a bold statement, but the simple truth is that the foundations are laid and the way prepared for the incoming of many diseases, both contagious and non-contagious, by a degenerate condition of the teeth. A high state of vitality is the most perfect protection against any form of disease, and this can only be secured and maintained by perfect nutrition. Perfect nutrition results from perfect digestion of food materials, and perfect digestion is an impossibility without perfect mastication. The life of the whole body is poisoned at its fountain springs when food, half masticated, inadequately moistened with saliva and loaded with the nitro-organisms which proliferate in the cavities of decaying teeth is taken into the stomach.

If nature's adaptive powers were not wonderful almost beyond belief thousands of people would speedily die from this sort of self-poisoning; as it is, the beginnings of many persistent chronic diseases are established in this way. I am probably considerably within the bounds of my statement when I say that the loss of the masticating teeth before the thirtieth year means a shortening of the life of the individual of from two to five years. To know the extent to which many of these teeth are lost, even before the fifteenth year, one has only to turn to the recently published reports of the examination of the teeth of children in the schools and orphan homes of London and elsewhere. If some effective measures are not adopted for combating the ravages of dental decay it looks very much as though another half century would find the poorer classes of English people practically edentulous before the twentieth year.

[illegible]STICAL SHREDS.

ONE person in every nine is left-handed.

A WELL in Waco, Tex., daily throws up 1,500,000 gallons of hot water.

ON careful calculation it is now settled that two rabbits in ten years will multiply to 70,000,000.

PETALUMA, Cal., boasts an artesian well that flows 60,000 gallons of fresh water every hour.

IN the Brooklyn directory for 1892 there are 3,200 Smiths. The Philadelphia list numbers more than 3,700.

THE dry land of the globe equals 55,000,000 square miles and the area of the ocean 137,200,000 square miles.

IF America should ever be as densely populated as Europe, its inhabitants will equal the present population of the globe—1,400,000,000.

OF every one hundred persons in Boston, only thirty-three can claim a native parentage. More than twenty languages may be heard spoken on the streets.

JUPITER'S RED SPOT.

It Can Be Easily Seen Through a Small Telescope by Amateur Astronomers.

All owners of telescopes, and their number has become very large within the past few years, will be glad to hear that the strange red spot on Jupiter, which was so much obscured last summer as, at times, to be invisible even with the huge Lick telescope, is slowly brightening again. The appearance, says the Youth's Companion, is as if a veil of clouds which had been drawn over it was being gradually removed.

This is by no means the only time that this singular spot on the giant planet has behaved in a similar way since it first made its appearance in 1878. Just what the spot is, and what the changes in its aspect mean, astronomers do not yet know. But that it is a tremendous phenomenon upon the surface of the great world of Jupiter is evident when a few figures concerning its dimensions are recalled.

The spot is not less than thirty thousand miles long and at least seven thousand miles wide. In other words, it covers an area more than equal to the whole surface of the earth.

The fiery hue which it sometimes presents for months together seems very suggestive in view of the probability that Jupiter is a planet yet in an intensely heated condition, whose continents and oceans, if it is ever to possess any, have not yet been formed.

When at its brightest the red spot can be well seen with a telescope of only three or four inches' aperture, so that it then forms a suitable object for observation by amateurs.

This year Jupiter is particularly interesting on account of the distinctness of its great system of belts, lying parallel with its equator. Small telescopes show the principal belts easily, and it is very interesting to watch the changes that take place in them from time to time, particularly when it is remembered that what one is looking at is probably vast masses of swirling clouds in the heated atmosphere of a world that may be said to be in the process of creation.

TO SECURE AMULETS.

Reason Why Primeval Men Cut Holes in the Skulls of Their Dead.

We are disposed rather to accept Dr. Broca's first suggestion than the last, and to regard trepanning among the prehistoric men as having had a therapeutic motive, says the Popular Science Monthly.

The perforation of the tomb was almost certainly intended as a door of exit for spirits. Even in later times, when the dead were burned, holes were often bored or knocked in the urns that contained the ashes, for the same purpose. Some cinerary urns have been found with little windows, as it were, made in them, and a piece of glass placed over the hole. Macrobius, in his Saturnalia, quotes an Etruscan belief that a door should be opened for the spirits to pass in and out.

The writer remembers a case of a dying woman some few years ago in Sussex. She was gasping, and apparently was undergoing the last struggle in great distress. The nurse went to the window and opened it. At once the dying woman breathed deeply and expired. The writer said to the nurse: "Why did you open the window?" The answer given was: "Surely you wouldn't have her soul go up the chimney?"

One can understand how that, if a piece of skull had been regarded as in contact with a demon or spirit, it would be respected as an amulet, and that so the rondelles removed from the heads of men who had been subject to epileptic fits would acquire a virtue in the eyes of the ignorant and superstitious, and be employed as charms. And this seems to be both the simplest and most intelligible explanation of hole-pierced heads, and of the wearing of the portions removed from those heads by men and women who had not themselves been trepanned.

THE MONK-FISH.

A Curious Creature That Disappeared by Reason of a Plague.

One of the nightmares of John Ashton's "Curious Creatures of Zoology" is the monk-fish or sea monk, he being indebted to both Aldrovandus and Stow for his account. If the old writers are reliable, these monsters were quite common in the North sea, the British channel and along the Irish coast up to the year 1414, when they are said to have become extinct through the ravages of a plague similar to that which was affecting men at about the same time. The superstitious of those days believed that they were priests or monks who had been cursed for some crime and condemned by God to an endless life beneath the waves.

Stow's account of one caught in 1187 is as follows: "He had the shape of a man in all poynts and was kept in the castle at Oxford by the keeper thereof. All manner of raw meats he did gladly eate, but more greedilie of rawe fishe, after that he had crushed out all moisture. Often he was brought to the church, but showed no signs of reverence, and at length, when not well looked to, he stole away to the sea and was never seen again after."

Heated Plumes.

It is said that a large proportion of the plumes worn by the ladies who attend Queen Victoria's drawing-room are hired from a shop which makes a business of pulling out plumes. The feathers are worth one pound to two pounds and the rent of them is five or seven shillings for each occasion.

THE CHINESE WALL.

It Was a Wonderful Engineering Feat and a Stupendous Work.

The scenery from the great wall is very fine. The wall is here a dividing line between the high, rugged hills of China, which tower above us on the one hand, and the great sandy plains of Mongolia on the other, with dim mountain summits beyond in the far distance. Over these barren, rocky spurs and acclivities, ascending to their very summits, winding about in irregular curves and zigzags, its serried battlements clear-cut against the sky on the topmost ridges, descending into dark gullies to appear again rising on the other side, the endless line of massive stone and brick runs on and on until lost to sight behind the farthest range. And so, says the Century, it goes for miles and miles, eastward to the Pechili gulf, and westward, mostly in two great, rambling lines, along the border of the Gobi desert and Kansu, until it ends among the foothills of the Nan Shan range. However we may regard it, whether as a grand conception for the defense of an empire, as an engineering feat, or merely as a result of the persistent application of human labor, it is a stupendous work. No achievement of the present time compares with it in magnitude.

But it has outlived its usefulness. The powerful Tartar and Mongol hordes, whose sudden raids and invasions it was built to resist, are no more to be feared. The great Genghis and Kublai could not lead their people to conquest now as they did centuries ago. The Chinese civilization has endured, while the once conquering Mongols, the people who in their brightest days established an empire from the Black sea to the China coast, and a court at Peking of such luxury and splendor as Marco Polo described, are now doomed to pass away, leaving nothing behind them but the traditions, and records, and ruins of a brilliant past. The wall stands as a sharp line of division between the tribes of the north and the Chinese. The latter, though repeatedly subdued, and forced to bear a foreign yoke, have shown an irrepressible vitality to rise like a phenix, and to reassert their supremacy and the superiority of their civilization.

BACTERIA AND LIGHT.

One of the Curiosities of a Microscopic Organism.

The study of bacteria, those microscopic organisms which have assumed so much importance in the public mind and some of them have been shown to be the active cause of various diseases, is progressing at a wonderful rate. It may be possible to write the biography of certain bacteria, and the story of their individual development, says the Youth's Companion, would possess much interest.

The action of light upon these simple organisms is, in certain cases, wonderful. It has been ascertained, for instance, that the bacterium photometricum possesses the power, or property, of discriminating between lights of different intensities.

These minute organisms show an optical rotation in a definite direction, and when the intensity of the light shining upon them is suddenly diminished, they dart backward with an opposite rotation. This is called by Engelmann a "terror motion," as if the organisms feared darkness.

One result of this curious property is that such bacteria may be inclosed in an illuminated circle as in a trap, out of which escape is impossible to them, for the moment they approach the dark rim of the luminous circle the "terror motion" sends them shooting back into the light.

ALASKAN WIDOWS.

They Grieve Hard While It Lasts, But It Doesn't Last Long.

"Our widows always go into the deepest mourning," said an American who is living at Sitka, Alaska, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "The native women think a great deal of their better halves. And if appearances go for anything they think a great deal more of them after they are dead than they ever did while the dear fellows were in the flesh. At the death of a husband a widow's grief is almost pitiable. She shows the tenderest devotion to the dear departed, and has the sympathy, assistance and affection of all her neighbors. At the funeral the widow is a sight to behold. So severe is her grief and so much afraid is she that her neighbors will think that she has not shown a sufficient amount of sorrow that she paints the upper portion of her face a deep black. This particular badge of mourning she wears for several days and sometimes weeks after the funeral, and then again she is very apt to marry some other fellow within a week or a month of the death of her first lord and master. Then she throws aside all evidences of grief. But while she's grieving she grieves hard."

A Salt Lake.

The French government has just sold to M. Chefneux the right to refine and export salt from Lake Assal, one of the most remarkable sheets of water in the world. The lake is, in the district of Obock, east Africa, only a few miles from the head of the Bay of Tadjourah. All along the edge of this little lake, which comprises only sixteen square miles, is a bed of nearly pure salt about a foot thick. The lake bottom is apparently a bed of solid salt. A long briny brook or creek drains water from the ocean into this body of water.

THE USE OF SLANG.

Is It More Frequent Among the Girls or the Boys?

A writer in the Baltimore Sun states that girls use more slang—especially if they are grown up—than boys do. Girls, it is affirmed, talk much more than boys, so that their stock of uncouth words is in more frequent use. It is also larger. If a boy were a mine of slang his taciturnity would keep it concealed from all but a few of his chums. His inventions are confined to a small circle, and his opportunities of borrowing are correspondingly diminished. Not so with the girl. The loquacity of her associates, aided by her own, spreads and multiplies slang with the greatest rapidity. She is more sociable. At school she's "thick" with a dozen and gathers in all the dozen know. And besides, says the same authority, girls are so reckless in the use of language that they give a slangy character to good English. With the girl at the period of gigglehood every good thing is "perfectly" so. She "never" does this and she "always" does that. She sometimes "feels hateful," but it is oftener some one else who is "perfectly horrid." Nearly everything is "awful." Such are some of the charges this abominable person brings against the sweet young creatures. Another authority flatly contradicts them all and says the boy is the sum of all villainies. The words he prefers, it is asserted, are so tinged with profanity that he cannot use them at home, and it is thus only that he gets his reputation for freedom from slang. Who can settle the dispute? We are of opinion that injustice is done to the girls. We are confident also that few boys are as bad as represented. It is possible that the so-called "authority" has been judging the whole world from his few unfortunate associates.

ENGLISH COMMENT.

How We Are Viewed by People Across the Atlantic.

The following interesting scraps of information about Americans have been collected by English travelers and published in foreign journals:

"Umbrellas in use in America are fitted with a small oblong peep-hole glass, through which the pedestrian views the surrounding country while protecting himself from the storm."

"Americans sweeten their tea and coffee with rock candy."

"Dark gray is the favorite color for American table decoration."

"Ladies at the theater in America have their hats arranged in such a way that they can take them off to use as fans."

"Boston society people," so a correspondent tells a London paper, "entertain evening visitors with the singularly intellectual device of writing a capital D on a sheet of paper while standing at a table, and trying at the same time to swing the right foot in a direction exactly opposite from that in which the pen is moving. Prizes are offered for the most successful in the exploit."

"Servants in America, excepting in large cities, are admitted to all the privileges of the family, and frequently in hiring a maid of all work a mistress has to agree to attend the street door herself."

THE WOMEN OF EGYPT.

Facts That Prove They Were Not Far Behind Their Modern Sisters.

The women of to-day should be deeply learned in Egyptology, as there is much in recent developments to show that woman was very highly regarded in the ancient times. We find them acting as regents during the minority of their sons. They transacted business and bequeathed their property. Deeds of gifts have been found by a mother to her daughter, and another in which a mother transfers her property to her daughter on certain conditions. Then there is the famous Queen Hatasu, a most brilliant woman and a remarkable builder.

The oldest known fragment of Homer pillowed the head of a young woman who was doubtless buried with her favorite poet as Tennyson of our own time was buried with his. There is every indication that the higher education of woman was duly considered and if no evidences of coeducation exist it is doubtless because those ancient people were much too wise to attempt it.

That women possessed tact and a delightful manner of ordering their homes is inferred from the fact that all the portraits and statues of Egyptian men represent them with a particularly happy and good-natured expression.

Fireballs in England.

The use of fireballs saves one-third coal, and is common enough in England, from the laborer's cottage to the lodgings of thrifty gentlewomen in Bath and Cheltenham. Made of one-third coal dust, two-thirds sand and beaten clay, molded with water into balls the size of a goose egg and dried, they are permanent fuel. When the coal fire is hot and red a dozen of these balls put into the furnace will become red-hot and stay so, like red-hot brick, keeping up the heat far longer than coal without them. There is nothing like them for keeping the house warm at night, and half a dozen put red-hot into a brazier or portable furnace would take the chill off bedrooms very comfortably. When rooms are heated by stoves economy lies in never letting the fire go down in cold weather, as it takes more heat to warm the rooms when the walls are chilled than it does to keep them so for days.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

THERE is a moth insurance company.

KUSSMAUL is the comprehensive name of a citizen of Rich Hill, Mo.

WOMEN are not allowed to work on the streets in New Bedford unless they have been naturalized.

THE longest speech ever made was by a Roumanian deputy in support of the impeachment of an ex-minister, John Bratiano, when he spoke for thirty-seven hours.

CHARLES RICHOFF, of Paris, exercises a curious profession. He is much sought by the wealthy who give entertainments, and is stationed in the conservatory or garden to imitate different birds.

THERE is a little insect in Nevada which fastens itself on the wire fences in the autumn and exudes a sticky, glutinous substance. In the spring the wire parts at the point where the insect has been.

COL. POWELL, of the United States army, is authority for the statement that among the Cheyennes a man is never permitted to speak to his mother-in-law except through the intermediation of a third person.

SCIENCE WITH A RELISH.

THE distance from the north pole to the equator, measured along the earth's surface, is 6,020 miles.

DR. PRINCE, of Montego Bay, Jamaica, has succeeded in distilling banana brandy on an extensive scale.

A HORSE will eat in a year nine times his own weight, a cow nine times, an ox six times, and a sheep six times.

THE great anæsthetic, chloroform, was discovered by Guthrie, 1831, and was first employed in surgical operations in 1846.

AN eminent scientist has discovered that in shape and general appearance the head of a Turk is most like the head of an American.

A LONDON physician has recently published a description of one hundred and twenty-nine successful surgical operations done without alcohol.

CRYSTALLIZED nitrogen is one of the greatest chemical curiosities. By cooling nitrogen gas down to 367 degrees below the freezing point, and then allowing it to expand, solid, snow-like crystals are formed.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

MOLASSES CANDY.—One cup white sugar, three cups brown sugar, one-quarter cup of water, one and one-quarter cups of molasses and a tablespoonful of butter.—Farm and Home.

THIN RICH COOKIES.—One cup of butter, one cup sugar, three eggs all beaten together to a cream, use just enough flour to mix and roll thin.—Christian Inquirer.

POTATO PUFFS.—Take cold mashed potatoes, and add two eggs beaten separately, a little salt, a tablespoon of melted butter and a little rich milk and stir all together. Bake in muffin rings in a brisk oven, watching carefully.—Boston Budget.

MUFFINS.—One pint of boiled milk, one egg, one tablespoon of sugar and half cup of soft yeast. Add flour to make as stiff as bread sponge, set at night and stir down in the morning, and bake in muffin rings for breakfast.—Boston Budget.

EUROPEANS TALKED ABOUT.

IT is fifty-nine years since Mr. Gladstone took his seat in the house of commons.

THE queen has knighted the lord mayor of London, conferring upon him the order of St. Michael and St. George.

IT is stated that the prince of Wales will visit Canada next year, and that he will make a trip to the Pacific coast over the Canadian Pacific railroad, stopping at the Chicago fair en route.

JAMES KIER HARDIE, the labor candidate who was elected to parliament, wanted to take the oath without removing the cloth cap he habitually wears, but the speaker made him uncover.

WHILE the duchess of Albany was distributing prizes at the annual show of the Cottage Garden society at Sandown park, a fox terrier ran from the spectators, mounted the royal dais, and, standing on its hind legs, begged for a prize, too.

SCRAPS ABOUT WRITERS.

"BARBARA FRIETCHIE," Whittier's famous ballad, was founded on an incident given to him by the novelist, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, and was first published in the Atlantic Monthly, nearly thirty years ago.

M. RENAN left no memoirs, being as adverse to the display of private life in books as was Tennyson. The best of his mind, the Frenchman used to say, was in his books intended for publication. It was his wish that not even his correspondence should get into print.

ONLY four homes of British writers have been preserved on account of the associations connected with them. They are the homes of Shakespeare, Milton, Burns and Wordsworth, and it is suggested that Somersby Rectory, Tennyson's birthplace, should be added to the number.

LORD TENNYSON was morbidly sensitive to all criticism of his work. An unkind word in the obscurest newspaper would literally cut him to the heart, it is said. At the same time he was curious to hear everything said or written about him, and he had a great relish for flattery.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 25, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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The leading papers of the State, with very few exceptions, are opposed to the removal of the Capital from Sacramento, although some think it was a mistake in locating there at first, but now that the State has invested so many millions of dollars for the Capitol, its grounds, and for other public buildings, it is considered that it is better to let well enough alone and not foist upon the taxpayers of the State heavy taxes to build like edifices in San Jose, merely because San Joseans would like to have the Capital.

A scientific Commission is searching over Brazil for the healthiest part of that country. In accordance with the new Constitution of the Republic, the Capital must be removed from Rio Janerio, and the Government has appointed a body of scientific gentlemen to select the healthiest geographical site.—Ex.

Brazil had better send for our Legislators. They would find a San Jose in short order.

The Legislature has asked Congress to cede Goat Island to the State, to be used for railroad purposes, all companies to have its share of accommodations on it. Had it not been for the damphoolishness of San Francisco it would have been in use for that purpose years ago, and business men of that city could get to their business with less loss of time in boat service and with less danger.

The Board of Trade of Sacramento passed toadying resolutions in regard to the Legislature, of which it said that it was "up to the average" of past Legislatures. As everybody in this State knows what the past Legislatures—particularly that of two years ago, were, it cannot be said that their resolution was particularly complimentary, although the one who wrote it might have thought it was.

Fruit raising is overdone, says the wheat grower. So it may be, but America last year imported 35,000,000 pounds of prunes, 33,400,000 pounds of figs, 43,000,000 pounds of raisins, 16,500,000 pounds of preserved fruits, 7,000,000 boxes of oranges, lemons and limes and 1,500,000 pounds of almonds, while the wheat grower had to go to Europe to find a market for his surplus grain.—Don't talk about fruit growing being overdone till we cease to import anything.—Oroville Register.

The Government of Manitoba is said to be arranging for the immigration this Summer of 2,000 Icelanders. The intention is to bring from Iceland the entire population if possible, of some 60 000 souls. It will be a cold day for Iceland when the last soul leaves it.

It is said that Miners' wages in Austin, Nev., will be reduced from $3 to $2 per day.—Ex.

And it is safe to say that the great majority of the Austin miners voted for Weaver and elected Cleveland, the open enemy of silver.

The Tropic Bird arrived at San Francisco from Tahiti on Saturday with five mutineers in chains. They mutinied and murdered the second mate of the bark Hesper, which put into Tahiti and sent the prisoners to San Francisco for trial.

Carlyle Harris, the young wretch who poisoned his school-girl wife in New York, is to be electrocuted. Such scoundrels ought to be gotten rid of as soon as possible.

Governor Colcord has designated April 7th as Arbor Day, on which the people of Nevada are expected to turn out and plant trees, shrubs and vines on the highways, around their homes, etc.

The proprietor of the Colusa Hotel attempted to boycott the Colusa Sun, but Will S. Green has probably made him wish by this time that he had never been born.

Tehama county Supervisors offer a bounty of $5 in addition to the State bounty of $2½ for coyote scalps. Pretty good layout for hunters.

The San Francisco Evening Post has changed hands, having been purchased by the proprietors of the Wave, which is also issued from that office.

Every member of the Cleveland Cabinet is a Presbyterian—and all but one are lawyers.

Jules Ferry, the great Statesman, is dead, and France mourns the death of one of her most prominent men.

Scipio Craig, of the Redlands Citograph, has taken J. M. Campbell, of the late Virginia Enterprise, as a partner.

Buffalo will not allow the Mitchell-Corbett fight—or any other fistic encounter to take place in that city.

The authorities of New Orleans will not allow any more prize fighting in that city.

ACTING FOOLISHLY.

We cannot comprehend why the people of Sacramento have allowed themselves to get such a "scare" on in regard to the removal of the Capital of the State, as the resolution as passed by the Legislature was not passed according to the Article of the Constitution providing for the removal of the State Capital. The Constitution says the Legislature must pass a BILL submitting the proposition to the vote of the people, the bill to make provisions for its submission under such regulations as are necessary. There was no bill passed; nothing is said in regard to the ballots, what the ballots shall have printed on them, who is to canvass the vote on the part of the State, or any of the details evidently required by the Constitution. The resolution was read but twice in the Assembly and adopted on that reading, when it requires three readings before a bill can be passed. We are not lawyers nor the sons of a lawyer, but it don't require much of legal knowledge to discern that the act of the late Legislature, which the Sacramento Board of Trade think was "up to the average of Legislatures," will be declared by our Courts to be unconstitutional and void. The Sacramentans had better settle down to business, build a grand hotel, or hotels, fix up their sidewalks, repair their streets, and remove some of the eyesores that Sacramentans know they have. Put your "house in order" and make it attractive to the growlers from afar.

VOTED WRONG.

It is to be regretted that Assemblyman Mack, of this District should close his labors in the Assembly, where his course had been so satisfactory to his constituents, by voting for a proposition to remove the State Capital, as he misrepresented the people of the three counties of his District. The Inyo Register undoubtedly voices the feelings of the people in Inyo in condemning the action of the Legislature in this matter. The people of Mono and Alpine counties we know do not care to be taxed to build another State Capitol, for it makes no difference to any of us where the Capital is situated, as so few have any business with the State officers which cannot be done by mail or express, and if any have occasion to visit the Capital it is more convenient to them to have it at Sacramento, as it is easy of access from this section, as well as from every section of the State. Mr. Mack represented himself, and not the people, when he cast his vote for removal.

LAST DAY.

To-day is the last day the Governor can sign the bills passed by the late Legislature. He has about 150 bills to affix his signature to, but it is a good bet that many of them will go into the waste basket. He will probably cut down some of the big appropriation bills, and the one appropriating $300,000 for a State building in San Francisco should be one of them. When the State starts in to put up a building in San Francisco it will be another City Hall job and will cost the taxpayers of the entire State millions of dollars.

The San Diego Sun has come out squarefooted for a division of the State, and calls for the formation of State Division Clubs throughout the Southern counties from Kern down to San Diego. It will be many a year before the great State of California will be rended in twain for the benefit of aspiring politicians, and they are the ones who are continually harping on a division of the State, and the formation of new counties, merely for the purpose of getting an office. It is high time the people, the taxpayers of this State, were sitting down on this class of our population.

Go Slow.

The business men of Sacramento should go very slow in their boycot of the Bee.—If Sacramentans boycot that paper for seeing fit to tell the truth about the Legislature, or anything else of a public character, that city will be apt to lose friends among the press of this State, as every paper in the State, and the masses of the people would have thanked God had it adjourned a month sooner.

NEW TO-DAY.

DR. JORDAN & CO'S
GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco.
(between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and diseases. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office, 211 Geary St. Diseases of men stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

Notice of Assessment.

GOLETA MINING COMPANY.

Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.
Location of Works, Jordan, Mono Co., Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 9th day of March, 1893, an Assessment, (No. 2) of Five Cents per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Rooms 18 & 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California.

Any Stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22d day of April, 1893, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1893, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising, and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. KENT, Secretary.

OFFICE—Rooms 18 & 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California. mh18-td

SCRAPS OF INFORMATION.

IT is said that the best walking pace is seventy-five steps per minute.

THIRTY-FOUR pounds of raw sugar make twenty-one pounds refined.

THE first bananas was brought to the United States about fifty years ago.

THERE are nearly three thousand stitches in a pair of hand-sewed boots.

AN ice yacht has been known to travel a mile in one minute ten seconds.

AT the age of forty a man usually attains his highest weight; a woman at fifty.

A PERSON traverses about three-quarters of a mile in the course of an average waltz.

MORE United States vessels visit the Mexican ports than those of all other nations combined.

THE mace of the house of representatives consists of a bundle of thirteen ebony rods entwined and bound together with silver bands.

FACTORY FIGURES.

AMERICAN factories produce 35,000 watches every week.

MATCHES to the value of $185,000,000 are annually consumed throughout the world.

THE world consumes 8,000,000,000 pounds of paper a year and is supplied by 4,500 paper mills.

OUT of a total of over $8,000,000,000 of capital invested in manufacturing in the United States, patents form the basis for the investment of about $6,000,000,000.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF MONO COUNTY.
Bridgeport, February 20th, 1893.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE BOARD of Supervisors of Mono County duly made and entered:

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals or Bids will be received at this office at or prior to 9 o'clock A. M., April 3d, 1893, to paint the Exterior of the Court House, including Main and Side Entrances and Doorways.

Said work to be performed upon the following Conditions:

1—All material for painting to be furnished by the County.

2—Three (3) coats of paint to be applied to the entire Front of the building, including Main Entrance and Doorway.

3—Two (2) coats respectively to the East and West sides of the building, including Entrances and Doorways.

4—One (1) coat to the Back of the building.

5—All Moldings that are cracked or broken are to be removed and replaced by new moldings similar in design. All moldings that have been warped or drawn from their places are to be removed and replaced in a close and workmanlike manner.

6—The building to be painted in the same color as originally painted.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Attest my hand and Seal.
[L.S.] J. D. MURPHEY,
f25 td Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

LEGAL.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, made on First day of March, 1893, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Charles, William, Edward, Ray and Daniel Schuman, minors, the undersigned, the Guardian of said minors, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the THIRD day of APRIL, 1893, at ONE o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, at Bridgeport, in the said County of Mono,

All the right, title, interest and estate of the said minors, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the said County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Bridgeport, Mono County, California; and commencing at the corner of Main and School Streets, on the West side of School street, and running southerly along said street 300 feet to Kingsley Street; thence westerly along said street 100 feet; thence northerly 300 feet to Main Street; thence along said street easterly 100 feet to place of beginning, and containing 30,000 square feet, of land. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

Terms and Conditions of Sale; Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Guardian on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

M. J. CODY,
Guardian of the persons and estates of Charles, William, Edward, Ray and Daniel Schuman, Minors.

Dated March 1st, 1893.
W. O. PARKER, Attorney for Guardian. mh4

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, made on 23d day of February, 1893, in the matter of the estate of CLARK EGGLESTON, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the 27th DAY of MARCH, 1893, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Ranch in Antelope Valley, County of Mono, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Clark Eggleston, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said intestate, at the time of his death, in and to

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit:

The N. W. ¼ of Section 11, Township 8, North of Range 23 East, M. D. M., containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres.

Also, One Third of One full Share of West Walker River Irrigation Ditch Company, for irrigating said land.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

R. G. WATKINS,
Administrator of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased.

Dated Bridgeport, February 23d, 1893.
CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator. [f25-td]

For a Mammoth Exhibit.

A huge octopus or devil fish has been captured outside the Golden Gate, Cal., by some fishermen. It measured fourteen feet from the end of the body to the end of the longest tentacle, and has eight arms. The body is nothing but a huge sack, and is soft and flabby; it is about two feet long. There are two eyes about an inch in diameter, and a faint resemblance to a beak and mouth. This specimen is one of the best in the country, and will be preserved and sent to Chicago for exhibition at the exposition.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax, is now due and payable: and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 29th day of November, 1892, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY, 1893, the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1893, and will be sold on the

THIRD DAY OF JULY, 1893, at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January, 3d, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
ja7 of Mono County, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his valuable ranch—the "Willows."

The Ranch comprises two hundred acres, and yields a crop of one hundred tons of hay, which can be largely increased. It is, also, a great producer of vegetables. For further particulars address D. M. WALTERS,
d31 Bridgeport Mono county, California.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
☞Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

W. O. PARKER, BRIDGEPORT, CAL. P. W. BENNETT, STOCKTON, CAL.
BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. fe13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND
WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING.
AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron
Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

TICKETS
TO
Eastern Cities
ARE SOLD BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
AT
RENO.
H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Trans. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address
W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R.
SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address
JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R
SAN FRANCISCO.

$10.
FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.
GELATT'S
BRIDGEPORT
LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS.
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT
at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and
Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.
R. GELATT, Proprietor.
$10.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, no tickets given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE THE
CHRONICLE-UNION.

ADVERTISE
IN
THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my20-tf LEWIS A. HUNTLEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THEM ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONOMA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, amidst wild and picturesque scenery, which offers unequaled inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my20-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 60 miles from Carson City and 35 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 20-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND-MADE CIGARS.
☞FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS ETC.
n7 tf THOMAS FALES.

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
je2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.
Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING HONING RAZORS, etc.
JOSEPH SPARKS
au6-tf Proprietor.

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
510 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TOOLS FOR MECHANICS;
MACHINERY
FOOT AND STEAM POWER.
HARDWARE
BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL, ARCHITECTURAL.
BICYCLES.
OSBORN & ALEXANDER.
401 MARKET ST. COR. FIRST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

YOU
SHOULD TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
AT
$3 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 25, 1893.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Public Administrator Sayres was up from Clinton the first of the week.

Mrs. Sam. Pales, who spent the Winter with her daughter, Mrs. Pimental in Mason Valley, has returned home, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. White, who recently arrived from Canada.

J. Westwood, who spent most of the Winter at Pales' Hot Springs, is home again.

Dr. Hudgens, the dentist, is in town for a few days.

Ed. Woderts, returned to Sweetwater on Wednesday.

Willie J. Sinclair and wife, went to their Sweetwater home to-day.

L. H. Allen, Albert Barnes and John Patterson left for Willow Springs, Modoc county, on Thursday. They went in their own conveyances.

District Attorney Hayes returned from Bodie on Wednesday's stage, after a memorable visit to that town.

Mrs. George Kinney and child came over from Bodie on Thursday's stage.

Mrs. Judge Murphey came down from Clearwater Thursday.

B. A. Leale is in town.

BUILD IT RIGHT.—The rush of mighty waters off Sunday caused another cave in the culvert crossing Main street, at Sinclair street, making it dangerous for the passage of teams. The county has spent hundreds of dollars repairing this culvert and it is now time that money should be saved by the building of a larger and substantial one. The present one is too contracted to carry all the water that comes down after the snows commence to run off, and consequently more or less damage is done to the street by the swiftly running water, necessitating more outlay by the county for repairing the street. We hope our Board of Supervisors are aware by this time, that the "best is the cheapest," and that a few extra dollars spent on our roads and bridges to make them good is money well expended.

HIGH WATER.—On Sunday last the melting snow raised our streams greatly, and middle Main street was flooded to a considerable depth between Sinclair street and the Murphey residence, the culvert across Main and Sinclair streets not being large enough to carry the great volume of water coming down through the ditch, and from the surface. The whole town was very moist and pedestrianism with one's "best girl" was out of the question. The storm of Monday night left just enough snow to give us another instalment of sleppiness.

THE CALICO BALL.—Our dancers are making great preparations for the calico ball, to be given next Friday evening at Bryant's Hall. The ladies will be bewitching in their new calicos—and the fair sex always look the sweetest in a nice, clean calico dress. The young gents propose going in a uniform dress—black silk shirts—swallow tails and Prince Alberts tabooed—white neckties, white belts and black pants, and they imagine they will look "stunning."

GOOD.—The late Legislature appropriated $6,000 for our District Fair for this and next year—$3,000 a year. This should enable our District Directors to arrange for a good exhibit next Fall, and as there is no election to interfere itshould be well patronized, not only through the exhibits of the three counties, but by the attendence of the people. We think there will be a good representation present from this county next Fall. We presume Bishop will have the Fair this year.

LOOK OUT.—We understand that drunken Indians have been on our streets this week. Somebody had better keep their eyes peeled, or they will get railroaded to the State Prison for a year or so. No Justice's fine or a short residence in the County Jail, but the iron gates of Folsom will open for the reception of any one caught furnishing liquor to Indians, and somebody will get caught very suddenly.

FUNERAL.—The interment of the infant of License Collector F. E. Hunewill took place yesterday afternoon, a large number of sympathizing friends attending the funeral. The services at the grave were read by Judge W. H. Virden, and a selected choir sang several appropriate selections.

ABOUT two inches of snow fell on last Monday night.

NEW GOODS.—Russell's team arrived from Carson on Saturday evening last with goods for our merchants.

Go to Bryant's and buy a calico dress for the calico party. New patterns just received.

MONO LAKE potatoes at D. Hays & Bro.

This is the prettiest day of the Season.

DEATHS.

HUNEWILL.—At Hunewill's Ranch, Bridgeport, March 24th, infant son of Frank E. and Alice M. Hunewill. Aged 2 mos. and 11 days.

The Soft Hat All the Go.

"The derby hat is doomed," said Olin D. Parker of Boston at the Lindell. "At any rate that's the way it looks to me.—Here in St. Louis the derby appears to still hold its own, but in several of the largest Eastern cities, where I spent some time, there was nothing to be seen on a man's head but soft felt hats. There is a general rush for the soft hat, with rolling brim and split top. It looks quite as dressy as the derby, and it is far more desirable, as it fits the head snugly and doesn't let the wind go careening between the hat lining and the base of your brain as the stiff hat does. A curious thing about hats is this—not many years ago the stiff hat was all the go in the East and the soft hat was characteristic of the West; now the conditions are reversed. Even the Kansas farmers now sport derby's and I wouldn't be surprised to find some of them plowing with plug hats on."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ex-Congressman J. H. Blount, of Georgia, appointed by Cleveland Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, arrived at San Francisco on Monday and went directly from the cars to the revenue cutter Rush, which sailed soon after he got on board.—Blount is accompanied by his wife and Ellis Mills as Secretary of the Commission.—Col. Blount has the future of the Islands in his hands, so far as annexation is concerned, for his report on the condition of affairs in the Islands will undoubtedly settle the question in respect to their annexation, for if he reports unfavorable the annexation excitement will subside—for four years at least.

THE AURORA MINES.—John Niedy, of Aurora, who is said to have developed a good mine himself during the past year, writes to the Hawthorne Bulletin that Supt. Ann, of the English mines at Aurora, will be back from England in May, with $300,000, to resume work on those mines. A mile and a half tunnel will be run to drain the deepest workings, and hopes are entertained that the tunnel will cut some rich ledges. When warranted a mill will be erected on the ground to be run by electricity from works to be erected on Walker river, surveys having already been made.—Who knows but what Aurora will have another "boom"!

The President has appointed the following Ministers:

James B. Enatis, of Louisiana, to France.

Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to Germany.

John E. Risley, to Denmark.

He has also appointed Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads.

Harry I. Thornton Jr., son of ex-Supreme Judge Thornton, and brother of Crit. Thornton, is missing, not having been heard from since last November, when he went to Arizona to look after his cattle business. It is supposed his Mexican cowboys murdered and robbed him, as his cattle are scattered and no one looking after them. His brother Crit. has gone down to look into the matter.

The Mason Valley Tidings, published by D. L. Sayres, late of the Candelaria Chloride Belt, will make its first appearance today. The people of Mason Valley will benefit themselves and that whole section by giving it a good support, as Mr. Sayres will give them a good paper.

There are two things the people of this State will not vote for, and those are: the removal of the Capital from Sacramento, and a division of the State, both of which would create additional taxation—and touch our pockets and you touch us where we live.

The Sacramento merchants who are boycotting the Bee have stirred up a hornet's nest in the press and are getting a good share of advertising for nothing, but from which their money drawers will not be made to overflow from its influx of filthy lucre.

James Nichol will leave Mason Valley, next Monday, for Kansas City with eight carloads of horses which he has contracted for to parties there. Byron Gates will also ship several horses with those of Mr. Nichol's.—Lyon County Times.

There is a prospect of trouble in Cuba looking to the independence of that Island and annexation to the United States. An expedition is being fitt edout to assist the Cuban insurrectionists.

Li Po Tai, the celebrated Chinese doctor, of San Francisco, is dead. He had at one time a large practice among the whites in that city and made lots of money. He was 76 years old.

E. L. Craig, general solicitor of the Southern Pacific Co., died in San Francisco on Sunday night. He took the place of Creed Haymond as the head of the law department of the Company.

A shooting scrape occurred in Keeler on Sunday between Bill Withrow and Wm. Mitchell.

NATURE'S SUREST ALLY.

If nature did not struggle against disease even in weakly constitutions, swift indeed would be the course of a malady to its fatal termination. While nature thus struggles let us, lest worse befall us, all her efforts with judicious medicine help. Experience must be our guide in battles with disease, and that "jump to our feet" indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe, tried and thorough ally of nature. If the blood be infected with bile, if the bowels and stomach are inactive, if the kidneys fail to expel impurities of which they are the natural outlet, a course of the Bitters is the surest reliance of the sufferer, one, moreover, that is sanctioned by professional indorsement and use for nearly half a century. No American or foreign remedy has earned greater distinction as a remedy for and preventive of chronic liver complaint, malaria, constipation, kidney and rheumatic trouble and debility.

NEW LAWS.

The following are among our new laws:

Relating to settlements of County Treasurers in May and December.

Reports of County Auditors to State Controller.

Relating to public health.

Requiring all pharmacists to procure a certificate and register.

In regard to dental surgery.

About distributing estates of deceased persons.

Conveyance of real property by married women.

Relating to mortgages and leases in certain cases.

Relating to public parks in cities and counties.

For the revision and continued publication of State school books.

Liens for salaries and wages, etc.

Placing of mortgages on personal property.

Chapter 83—Amending Section 397 of the Penal Code so that it reads:

Every person who sells or furnishes, or causes to be sold or furnished, any intoxicating liquors to any habitual or common drunkard, is guilty of misdemeanor; or who sells or furnishes, or causes to be sold or furnished, intoxicating liquors to any Indian, is guilty of felony.

Amending Section 3773 of the Political Code, relating to the sale of property for delinquent taxes.

Relative to appointment of road viewers, one of whom must be a surveyor.

To prohibit prize fighting.

Relating to the disposition of commissions, charges, or fees fixed or directed to be allowed by law for the collection of State taxes; provided, however, that the moneys thus allowed and returned shall be paid into the County Treasury, and shall be the property of such county.

About roads and highways. Makes Supervisors Road Commissioners, with 20 cents a mile for traveling one way, not to exceed $300 a year.

Relating to the purchase and sale of State lands.

Relating to insurance agents.

Relative to actions on Mortgages. Give the Court power to appoint a Commissioner to sell the property, etc.

Making it larceny to remove mortgaged personal property; or to re-incumber it after it has been once mortgaged, without notifying the mortgagee.

Appropriating $500 for the appointment of a special Commission of five persons, four of whom shall be members of the legal profession, is hereby created for the purpose of examining the methods of land transfer and registration as existing under the Torrens Land Transfer Act of Australia, and of preparing a system for the State of California in accordance with said Act.

Defining who is the "Head of the Family."

Requiring electors to be enrolled on the Great Register 15 days before an election, to be entitled to vote.

Making it a misdemeanor for a newspaper publisher to lie about his circulation for the purpose of getting advertisements.

Appropriating $25,000 for World's Fair literature of the resources of California.

An Act to prevent the sale of short-weight rolls of butter. Any person or persons, firm or corporation, who offers for sale rolled butter not full weight to each roll, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Legislature submitted the following amendments to the Constitution:

To exempt from taxation fruit and nut-bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in the orchard, and grape-vines under three years old.

To amend the Constitution as follows:

No native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State.

Restricting the ownership of lands by foreigners.

For the formation of new counties. This will take the matter out of the Legislature.

To increase the salary of members of the Legislature to $1000 and allow them to keep in session as long as they please.—This amendment will be "snowed under" several feet deep.

In order to finish the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City in time for the fortieth anniversary of the opening of the temple, a manufacturing firm of Pittsburg recently shipped by express a car containing twelve enameled bathtubs. They were manufactured from designs made by Brigham Young's son.

They are the largest of the kind ever made, and are finished in white and decorated with gold leaves. The temple lavatories are finished in onyx, and the baths are to correspond. They are to be used by the priests. The local express agent says that the priests must be in a hurry for their baths, as the tubs have been ordered sent by express, at a cost of $1425 for expressage.

It is a fine thing, apparently, to be a Mormon Priest.

The White Star steamer Naronic, which has been missing over a month, has undoubtedly gone to the bottom, as two of her life boats were seen by a steamer just arrived at Bremen.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
mh18-1y 106 Wall St., N. Y.

STUDENTS OF NATURE.

THE pine tree is said to attain an age of from 500 to 700 years.

FISH are thought to be very cold, yet their normal temperature is 77 degrees.

AT the present time the average height of the tides of the world is only about 3 feet.

SPIDERS are solitary in their habits. The tradition that they are weather prophets is not credited by scientists.

PROF. MARSHALL tells us that the oak in a general way requires to grow from 120 to 200 years before it is fit to cut for large timber.

WOMEN require one hour of sleep more a day than men. Fewer of the latter reach the age of 50 than the former, but afterward the sterner sex has the best of it.

LEAVES attract dew; boards, sticks and stones do not, because leaves have a chemical use for dew and detain it, while boards, sticks and stones have none and do not.

THE glow worm lays eggs which are themselves luminous; however, the young hatched from them are not possessed of those peculiar properties until after the first transformation.

WHEN a healthy horse is enjoying perfect rest his pulse beats at the rate of 40 times per minute; that of an ox 52 times, while in sheep and hogs the average cardiac pulsations are 76 per minute.

ON THE RAILROADS.

THE largest sized railroad engines each require from 90 to 100 gallons of oil yearly for lubrication.

THE South Carolina railroad was the first one in this country to use the steam locomotive regularly in 1831.

THE West Shore has equipped its passenger trains with the vertical plane coupler, Westinghouse air whistle signal and quick acting brakes.

THE Reading people are sanguine over the success of their new steel bearings for mine cars, which, by doing away with the use of oil, will effect a saving of several thousands a year.

W. M. GRAFTON, of Pittsburgh, signal engineer of the Pennsylvania lines, has been appointed consulting engineer in charge of the interlocked switches and signals for the world's fair ground.

A RAILWAY company that filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Illinois secretary of state recently is to have a capital of $100,000, "to be increased to $75,000,000 as necessity requires."

THE Pennsylvania's union depot in Philadelphia promises to be the most magnificent structure of the kind in the world. It will be modern gothic, granite and brick, ten stories high, with a tower 240 feet high.

IN ENGLAND ALONE.

MORE than a third of Great Britain is owned by members of the house of lords.

THE lord chancellor of England, on retiring from office, has a pension of £5,000 a year for life whether his term of office has been long or short.

THE British government has made Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery national property, paying £3,000 for it. Fifty years ago it was sold at £345.

IN Great Britain it is illegal now to employ girls in shops under eighteen for more than seventy-four hours a week, and shopkeepers who disobey the law are liable to be fined.

IN England, notwithstanding that in their own dependency of Malta the hangman receives £30 a year from the British government, no executioner has had any official status since the death of Calcraft.

AT the exhibition of the Photographic society of Great Britain there is a photograph of Mont Blanc taken at a distance of fifty-six miles. Dallmeyer's telephotographic lens was used with smallest stop, extension of camera sixty inches, 6:15 p. m., August 27, seven minutes' exposure. This gave a perfect view.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE man has invented a machine that trims and punches belts in one operation.

THE lasso is an invention of the South American Indians and was in use when the country was discovered by the Spaniards.

A PATENT has been granted in Auckland for a net to catch whales. The mesh is big enough for a calf to pass through, and is said to have been used already with great success.

TOMAS F HUDSON, a prisoner in the Maryland penitentiary, has invented an improved socket for incandescent lamps and constructed a number of unique clocks, one of which, the warden says, keeps better time than the expensive French clock in the prison.

A PAIR of novel shears for barbers is a recent invention. The pivot between the blades is extended to carry a comb, which is parallel with the shears. By means of a nut the distance between the shears and the comb can be varied at will and the hair cut at any length desired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

A CALIFORNIA CURIO.

Chemical Properties of a Spring That Makes the Hair Grow.

The Strange Discovery of a Bald-Headed Old Man Whose Scalp Was Made to Produce a Generous Growth.

The spring is about thirteen miles southeast of San Diego, at the head of a little valley branching from the Sweetwater. Standing on the little mound out of which the waters gush you can see Mount San Miguel to the east, to the southward Sweetwater lake, and off in the west a range of low hills which just shuts off the view of the Pacific ocean. And if you follow the road a little farther north you will find yourself among the olive and lemon groves of the Sweetwater and Spring valleys. The tiny valley is part of the old Spanish "Jamacha" grant, and had passed through many and romantic episodes before it made known the powers of its little spring. Underlying its soil and but a few inches below the surface there is an immense cement deposit, highly impregnated with iron, arsenic, sulphur and magnesia, and it is supposed that the waters get their chemical qualities by percolating through this cement bed and dissolving its ingredients.

The first person to discover the virtue of these waters, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, was an old man named Jepsen, who in 1885 lived on an adjoining claim and carried water for domestic purposes from this spring. He was then seventy-three years old, his head was perfectly bald on the crown, and what hair he had was thin and scattering. In a few weeks a thick growth of hair started up all over his head, and his son, who is now a merchant on K street in San Diego, says that he had to cut his father's hair many times during their residence on the ranch. At the time they regarded this growth of hair as an unaccountable phenomenon, and did not think of attributing it to the waters of the spring until they learned of its effects upon other people.

At about the same time Charles Fitzallen, another bald man, nearly sixty years old, was living on the ranch and regularly using the spring water. In about two months' time he found a new growth of hair covering his head, which he says is as soft and luxuriant as it was in his youthful days.

Dr. P. C. Remondino, Dr. Thomas L. Magee and Dr. T. A. Davis, all prominent San Diego physicians and members of the board of health of that city, have investigated the spring and its cures and have reported as follows to your correspondent: "The water is alkaline, ferruginous, sulphurretted, and arsenical, and from the evidence brought before us we must acknowledge that it has made hair grow on scalps where it had been entirely lost. Of this we have had several examples on persons whom we have known for a number of years and who, until the use of said waters, had given up all hope of ever again having a full head of hair."

Most of the people in San Diego who known anything about this spring will simply laugh and say, "Nonsense," if you ask them about its hair-raising properties. Their scepticism, however, is based solely on broad, general principles, and no case was found in which it was due to personal knowledge. But a San Francisco chemist who analyzed the water made this report: "If there is anything in that water to make hair grow a liberal application of apollinaris to a bald head ought to raise a redwood forest."

A GALLANT AMERICAN.

His Intrepidity Recognized and Praised by a Leading English Journal.

We recently published an account of the presentation in Bombay of a medal to Lieut. Huddleston, of the Indian marine, says the London Globe, for "the bravest deed of a year," and have since received particulars of an equally gallant attempt to save life made by the American champion long-distance swimmer. In the winter the steamship Tangier, of Philadelphia, had an eventful voyage from Santiago de Cuba, and a sad accident occurred while the vessel lay at Fort de France, Martinique. The second engineer, J. McFarland, well known in Philadelphia, went into the water to bathe, and being seized with cramps gave a shriek and disappeared.

As there were several sharks in the vicinity, everybody hesitated before going to his rescue, but J. B. Johnston, the champion long-distance swimmer, of Philadelphia, one of the crew of the Tangier, jumped overboard, fully dressed, and for an hour continued to dive for the body. He finally rescued it, after a desperate conflict with two of the man eaters, in which he had to use his sheath knife to ward off their ferocious attacks. Both Johnston and the drowned man were bitten in several places. McFarland was greatly respected by his shipmates, and was buried with full naval honors, the French authorities of Martinique sending forty officers and six sailors, in full uniform, to attend the funeral. The coffin was covered with wreaths from the American and British residents.

Ponderous German Humor.

The slowness of the German savant to comprehend the quips and turns of American humor are traditional, but according to Rev. Dr. Griffis a company of them was actually put to the test by an American consul stationed in a German city. The consul, to prove the truth of the tradition, read to them Mark Twain's declaration that "it is not possible to raise watermelons in the vicinity of a theological seminary." The Germans, pressed to explain the meaning of that, were only able to reply that they could not see why the watermelons would not grow "if the seeds were healthy, the soil rich, and the seminary students did not shade the melon patch." There is the same ponderosity about German humor that characterizes their philosophy and literature. What the scalpel cannot be applied to is likely to escape them.

WOULD NOT BREAK THE SET.

A Down East Lothario Who Went Away From Home for a Wife.

In a certain village not twenty miles from Boston it appears there is a side street locality known as Maiden lane. This name is more realistic than is obvious at first, coming, as it does, from the fact that six erstwhile maidens have their homes there—three on each side of the road. The one eligible young man of the town found it a place with a good deal of attraction. The only trouble of it was, as the gossips concurred, the attraction didn't appear specific enough. Finally, after spending a couple of winters impartially before the half-dozen firesides, it became plain that Eunice Maria—she of the end cottage and the sandy hair—was receiving enough attention and Baldwin apples to warrant suspicion. Public excitement ran high and ebbed and ran high again as months went by. Nobody knew why the suitor waited, unless, as a brother deacon said, because he was "natu'lly slow." At last, right in the face of a new conjecture, the announcement came that he was going to marry a young woman in a neighboring town. This was a blow—a blow so hard that when the deacon's wife heard of it she put on her china aster bonnet and went over to the bridegroom-elect to inquire into the subject.

"Now, look here, Joshua," she reproached him gently, "I should'er thought yer might 'er suited yourself out'er six in Maiden lane."

"Wa'al, I did think on't. I did think on Eunice Maria raal ser'us," he admitted, "but truth wuz I just hated to break the set."

HER WET HANDS.

A California Girl Is Gifted with the Rare Power of Relieving Headache at Will.

There's a girl in San Francisco who can cure headaches—cure them without a bit of medicine. She just lays her hand on the ache's head and that settles the whole matter.

There's something peculiar about the girl's hands, says the Examiner of that city.

They are white and shapely and very nice to look at, but to touch—ugh! they're as cold as ice. More than that, they are always dripping wet, these strange hands.

It's an eerie thing to see a handsome, healthy girl lift her hands and let an icy dew fall from the ends of her fingers. She can do that any time she wants to, and never feel the least annoyed at the awe of the beholders.

She is a tall, handsome young woman, who has never been ill in her life. She is rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed, and she isn't the slightest particle like the typical healer.

She works in a big, hot factory down town, and she can cure any girl in the place of headache or any kind of pain. She doesn't go through strange evolutions or weird incantations. She just pushes back her sleeves and lays her cold, wet hands on the aching head. The patient feels a queer, creepy, shivery sensation crawling down her back. The cold hands move slowly across the hot forehead of the sufferer, the throbbing pain stops, the nervous twitching of the eyelids ceases and the headache is gone.

FORTUNE'S WHEEL HAS TURNED

A Planter Who Once Gambled Away His Slave Now Keeps Books for Him.

"What a great old whirligig time is, to be sure," said a native of Louisiana to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat writer. "There is in New Orleans to-day a man working for a negro he once owned, but lost at a game of cards. Before the war James M. Coleman was a well-to-do Mississippi planter. He owned thirty or forty slaves, had a fine plantation, and was what would now be called a 'high roller.' He spent much of his time at Memphis and New Orleans, and thought nothing of a blowout that cost him a cool thousand. One day he was coming down the river, and, indulging his weakness for draw poker, lost his roll. He had a bright mulatto boy with him whose business it was to see that 'massa' got safely to bed when he chanced to get an overdose of bourbon. He put the boy up against a thousand and lost. Dissipation and the war ruined him in health and fortune, and two years ago he came to New Orleans in search of something to do that would provide him with daily bread. The boy he sold had become a contractor and employed several men and teams. He met his old 'massa' and employed him to keep his accounts, and that is what he is doing to-day."

THE SHIP OF THE DESERT.

Why the Horse Shudders When Passing a Humped-Backed Camel.

There is an Arab tradition cited in Burton's "Gold Mines of Midian" regarding the creation of the camel, which illustrates the popular but erroneous opinion that the animal is ugly in form and temper.

The story goes, says the Christian Intelligencer, that when Allah determined to create the horse he called the south wind and said: "I desire to draw from thee a new being; condense thyself by parting with thy fluidity." The creator then took a handful of this element, blew upon it the breath of life, and the noble quadruped appeared.

But the horse complained against his maker. His neck was too short to reach the distant grass blades on the march; his back had no hump to steady a saddle; his hoofs were sharp and sank deep into the sand, and he added many similar grievances. Whereupon Allah created the camel to prove the foolishness of his complaint.

The horse shuddered at the sight of what he wanted to become, and this is the reason every horse starts when meeting its caricature for the first time.

A Princess' Bridal Veil.

Five hundred hands are at work on the bridal veil of Princess Margarethe of Prussia. The veil is made of five hundred different pieces all the work being done with the needle, and the pieces, each of which requires ten days for completion, are to be joined by the most skillful lacemakers in a pattern which will appear as the work of the same hand.

A CLEVER SCHEME.

The Wife Develops Anniversary Tendencies and Keeps Husband at Home.

The wife of a young attorney in Washington, a very charming woman, loves her husband dearly, and the same may be said of his feelings for her. Still, he cannot help being annoyed occasionally at her freaks. They hadn't been married a week before she began to develop anniversary tendencies. It was "five days and six hours," or "seven days and ten minutes," since they were married. That went fairly well during the wedding journey stage, says the Post, but it was kept up wonderfully till she would say: "It is a year, one month, three days and four hours since we were married." These attacks of preciseness occurred whenever George showed symptoms of going to his club or whenever any of his friends called on him to go out with them. After a baby was born there came new anniversaries to celebrate. Baby's teeth, baby's walk and baby's first lisps became important dates. All the old anniversaries were kept, however, just the same, and now the young husband stays home every night in the week to keep anniversaries. She has four to come days, and if she thinks he is restless and meditating an escape, when emergencies arise and he is tempted to go to the theater with any of his old chums, that ingenious young wife can count up so many anniversaries that nobody would ever dare to suggest George going anywhere. Indeed, it has come to such a pass that the boys ask George to go somewhere simply to hear him say: "I can't. I must go home. We've been married exactly three years, five months, three weeks and four days to-day. I've got to keep the anniversary." She gives George just one night off in a year, and thinks she does wonders when she does that, and George ought to offer thanks for the rest of the year that he had that one night. Then he goes to class reunion, George does.

LATEST TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

The Phonophore—A Combined Telegraph and Telephone of Wonderful Power.

It is difficult to convey to the lay mind an accurate comprehension of a process so exceedingly technical, says the London Times, but it may chiefly be said that Mr. Langdon-Davies in the "phonophone" utilizes not the electric current but the noises caused by induction. The signals are transmitted by a series of induced electric impulses, and the success of the system is found in the ability of the induction force to pass through insulations which electric currents cannot penetrate. A wire may be blown down and in contact with the earth, yet so long as it is not broken it will carry a phonophoric message.

By means of the phonophore messages can be transmitted with extraordinary rapidity, and there is practically no limit to the number of telegrams that can be sent simultaneously upon the same wire. And as we have hinted, Mr. Langdon-Davies' system is as useful telephonically as it is telegraphically. A wire which is conveying electric signals can at the same time be used for telephonic conversation without either the message or the conversation suffering in the least.

Three of the principal railway companies have already adopted the phonophore; and it must be obvious, even to the unscientific mind, that phonophoric telegraphy and telephony, in so vastly increasing the electrician's power over the wires, have before them a very great future. The phonophore, indeed, increases almost to infinity the number of words than can be transmitted in a given time.

ADVERTISING HIMSELF.

A Painter's Queer Scheme for Increasing Trade.

A satirical illustration of humanity's tendency to be "pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw," comes from some of the late reminiscences of the poet Rossetti. One day he went with a friend for a stroll through the poorer quarters of London, and was greatly attracted by a shop outside which stood a cage containing a curious round ball of spikes.

"What is the price of that?" asked he.

"Half a crown."

"Could you get me some more of them?"

"Certainly."

"Well, let me have twenty to-morrow evening."

The dealer, whose stock consisted of a few linnets, a chaffinch or two and four or five larks, looked aghast, and Rossetti's friend asked in surprise:

"What on earth do you want with all those hedgehogs?"

"I'll put them in my garden," said the painter, "and when fellows come to see my pictures they'll pass through there. 'Look at this little round ball!' one of them will say. 'Why, it's alive! And here's another, and here's a third! Why, the garden is full of them!' And then they'll be in such good spirits at the discovery that they'll buy my pictures!"—Youth's Companion.

An Accommodating Dentist.

Not only barbers, but dentists as well, sometimes transgress the law in the matter of teeth-pulling. A case was recently brought to our attention, says the Troy Press, where a healthy young woman was afflicted with the toothache. She went to a dentist, not only to have the offending member removed, but all of her teeth, so as to prevent a recurrence of the pain; and get a false set. As her teeth were in excellent condition the dentist expostulated with her and refused to take the job. The foolish young woman, however, went to another dentist in good standing and he performed the work without a protest. If such a case were properly brought before the courts the greedy dentist could be convicted of malpractice, and the dental association of which he is a member would expel him in short order. A self-respecting dentist will not take advantage of the folly and ignorance of a patron by extracting sound teeth. Such butchery is a far more flagrant offense against humanity and the dental profession than the tooth-drawing performed by the venturesome barber.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

PROF. STIRLING, English naturalist, has found fifty species of electric fish.

A PARISIAN meteorologist has written a book of three hundred pages to prove that the electricity of thunderstorms is caused by the friction of rain drops on hailstones.

THE Koch tuberculin has been found to be an excellent diagnostic agent for tuberculosis in cattle, as it gives a considerable rise in temperature in cattle which are affected with tuberculosis.

THE difference between the so-called "chemical" focus and the visual focus of a telescope may be little or it may be half an inch. In either case the photographed image will be decidedly out of focus if allowance for this difference be not carefully made.

A NEW method of quickly rendering glass transparent during the process of manufacture consists, according to the Industrial World, in forcing into the melted materials a stream of oxygen gas, the enormous heat generated oxidizing all deleterious materials.

OUT OF THE RUT.

A ST. CLAIR (Me.) hen has lately hatched eight young quails.

TWENTY persons in Wilkesbarre, Pa., have formed a Cripples' association.

ON a farm at Palmyra, Me., is a tree utterly devoid of bark. Its trunk is smooth and of a light buff color, and the tree flourishes finely.

JOHN MCDARBY, of Salmon Falls, Mass., has double teeth all around and a stomach which doesn't rebel when he chews and swallows glass, stones and other indigestibles.

THERE is a frame house in Lawrence, Kan., that is six feet long, six feet wide and six feet high. It has six windows with six panes of glass and shelters a family of six people.

A NEGRO living near Cherokee, Ga., owns a dog which attends all the religious meetings in the neighborhood, stands up and tries to follow in the singing and goes up to the altar with the rest of the mourners to be prayed for.

PROSE AND VERSE.

MISS RHODA BROUGHTON'S forthcoming novel is entitled "Miss Bligh."

JEWISH writers say that Isaiah wrote the famous old ode on the fall of the king of Babylon at fifty-two.

"SONGS OF SUNRISE LANDS" is to be the title of Mr. Clinton Scollard's forthcoming book—a book of poems evolved from travels in Greece, Syria and Egypt.

EDWARD SALTUS has recently constructed a poem on a betrothal, in which in a few lines he sings sweetly of "astragals of gold" and the "murmur of citoles."

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, it is said, while writing "David Grieve," took lodgings at a small farm in the wilds of Derbyshire, where she constantly studied the ways of farm life and talked with the laborers. The result is the farm lore and unusual dialect of her novel.

PEOPLE OF MANY LANDS.

THE original of Rider Haggard's mighty hunter, Quaterman, is said to be Mr. F. C. Selous, who for some time past has been constructing roads in Mashonaland.

LADY LI, wife of the great Chinese viceroy, Li Hung Chung, is dead. She was a warm friend of Mrs. Grant and acted as her hostess when she was in China with the general.

M. PASTEUR disclaims possession of any of the various microbes that have been reported as undermining his system. He was at a recent meeting of the Academie des Science, apparently in the best of health.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI has an income, as queen of Hawaii, of $20,000 and a revenue from the crown lands of $300,000 more. Her standing army consists of sixty-four men, three of whom are generals.

SIDE REMARKS.

FIRST TRAMP—"Did you get a bite at the last house at which you called?" Second Tramp—"Yes; and lost the seat of my trousers by it."—N. Y. Press.

"OUR accident insurance company, sir, will pay you $100 for a broken leg—" "An' pfwat thin would yez be payin' for a whole wan?"—Indianapolis Journal.

MRS. DE SMITH—"Why are men so set in their ways?" Mr. De Smith—"I don't know, my love, unless it is because their wives have all their 'change.'"

AN EXPECTANT YOUTH.—Scadds (pere)—"Has this lover of yours any fortune?" Amy Scadds—"No, pa, but he has great expectations." "Of what nature?" "He expects to marry my father's daughter."—Detroit Free Press.

NOT CALLED BY NAME.

A NEW JERSEY minister refuses to preach any more until the balance of the salary due him from his congregation is paid.

A WOMAN ninety years old died and was buried recently at Winston, N. C. Her burial shroud was the dress in which she was married seventy years ago.

A WOMAN in Bath, Me., who has brought up a family of seventeen children, of whom ten are now living, has adopted another child to save it from an asylum.

A SAN FRANCISCO money lender has secured judgment for $613 interest on a $125 note, although the justice who gave it denounced the proceedings as outrageous.

HIS SATANIC MAJESTY.

THERE is now and then a man who is afraid the devil is being slandered.

THE devil does not always have to go down into the slums to find a mean man to do his work.

THE devil is not much troubled about the children in any family where he can have his own way with the parents.

NOTHING can make the devil run faster than to come face to face with a man who is willing to do right and have to smart for it.—Ram's Horn.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

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